Amusements To-day. Academy of Music-Papet Abbey's Fork I leaves be Voyage on Susse. American Lautter es-Industrial Exhibition. Booth's Theater-Handel. ijon Opera frouse -- The Hazertte. Brook yo Park The tre-Doung Justice Connell's Simero or Browney and Sib St. Dair's Theatre-Royal Youth Grand Opera Rouse-Fresh, his American.

Grand Central Theatr - Vetty Glabe Dim - Massam - Pa Dowert Unverly's White's G. d. o. Hickory Playerty's 14th St. I bearry-The Strategists R verly's Sib Av. Theater-Our Bachelors. Sadle - Squ en Theatre -The Professor to & contiton C sing-Olivette. New Theater Comiqu. -The Hajor. . aveily Theater , fire h ye, E. D. -Hazel Kirks standard Theatre-Patience. San Francisco Minstr Is-Broatway and 19th st. I halin I brater-Die Nacheria. Tony Post of Theatre-Variety.
The Equite Parades - Stheet and Broadway. Union Square Theatre-Black House

Windsor I .. entre-My Pariner

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Oct. 22, 1881, was: 138,728 Weekly. 184,110 Thursday. 185,277 Friday. 185,039 Saturday....

The National School for Thieves.

....1,013,265

Total for the week......

The Grand Jury at Washington has indicted Capt. HOWGATE for embezzlements amounting in the aggregate to about \$90,000, and extending over the period of sixteen months from February, 1879, to June, 1880. The manner of conducting business in the Signal Office, and the vouchers of the telegraph company, make it clear that the alleged frauds and forgeries could not have been successfully committed without collusion in the bureau, and collusion outside of it also.

The Government attached real property standing in Howgare's name, assessed at over \$120,000. He could not have acquired that estate in secret, for the public records show all the transactions. Before these large acquisitions were made, he was not known to be possessed of any resource beyond his salary. He kept a costly yacht, and lived a lax and expensive The eyes of the accounting officers and of other officials appear to have been closed to facts notorious in the community. They were never opened until the explosion came, when it was too late to prevent the plunder. It is now suspected that some of them shared in that plunder, as the condition of blindness and silence.

The recent revelations of corruption in the departments hardly scratch the surface. A system of organized robbery has existed for many years. It was partially checked by the exposures in GRANT's time, but was revived and extended soon after the first blast of public indignation had passed

It is admitted that nearly twenty per cent. of one class of pensions are fraudulent. The frauds in the Land Office, recently come to light, will swell into millions. The Treasury stealing, if thoroughly explored, and courageously uncovered, will astound the country. The contracts for the navy are not as bad as they were under SECOR ROBEson; but they are bad enough. Favoritism still controls the contracts in the army.

Demoralization and dishonesty are the le ritimate offspring of extravagance. The new Administration has a great opportunity for distinction, if it has the courage to confront the duty before it, and to engage in a searching purification of all the

The Waste of Croton Water.

departments.

Mayor Grace has done well to issue his proclamation warning our citizens of the short supply of Croton water, and of the urgent necessity of economy in its use. But the facts set forth in the communication from Chief Engineer Newton on which the Mayor's proclamation is based. show that measures more efficacious than words written on paper will have to be adopted if we are to be carried safely through the present emergency.

According to Mr. NEWTON, daily inspections show that large quantities of water continue to flow into the sewers from private houses between midnight and six z'clock m the morning. Evidently this water comes from faucets that are either leaky or purposely left running, since during the period mentioned operations involving their legitimate use are suspended. The waste, too, probably goes on more or less during the whole twenty-four hours. Assuming that it is only a quart a minute, or 15 gallons an hour, it would make 360 gallons per day for each house, and as there are not less than 50,000 houses in the city, 18,000,000 gallons a day. That would be nearly one-fifth of the entire supply brought by the aqueduct at the most favorable seasons, and one-half of that to which we shall be reduced if the drought continues a week longer. In addition, there are great leakages in stables, factories, and hotels, and from street hydrants, the amount of which can only be guessed at. The problem is to stop all this, and to make the stock of water on hand last as long as pos-

sible. A day or two will show whether the Mayor's proclamation will be practically heeded. If it is not, as past experience leads us to believe will be the case, a thorough inspection of the pipes and faucets in every building in the city will have to be made, and the defects found in them repaired. Should this step fail to cure the evil, it may be necessary to resort to the London plan of shutting off the water altogether, except during certain specified hours, and compel people to draw during these hours all they want for the whole day. The remedy would be harsh, but the peril we are in, if it does not pass away, will jus-

The English and Irish.

When Mr. GLADSTONE at the Guildhall announced the arrest of Mr. PARNELL, his audience received the news with approarious applause and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. When at Leads he uttered threats of further coercion the same enthusiastic approval was manifested. When troops for Ireland pass through the streets of English cities the people cheer them; and, to be perfectly plain and outspoken, they cheer them, not because they are troops, for it is well known that the masses of the English dislike soldiers, but becau-othey are marching against the people of Ireland.

" sister one" And, after all, this duffed is the own entraturementer my other only feelily reflected in the acts of the Government; for no Ministry can ever meet the popular demands in this respect. Unfortunately it is and to assert that no measure,

sanction, the enthusiastic approval, of the English masses. All the old animosities engendered in the wars of long ago are only too well preserved.

This is a sad thing to have to say near the close of the nineteenth century. Feelings may be wounded by facts, but facts must not be covered up by feelings. It is idle to endeavor to change things as they are into de to point to the alleged friendly disposition of the British Government toward Ireland in the new Land act. There is at least a strong suspicion that this Land law is a sham-a hollow and worthless thing that can stand no test-and consequently the Government is obliged to hide it behind prison walls. Here, says Mr. GLADSTONE, is a splendld machine for making the happiness of the Irish people, but any man who dares to set it in motion or try if it will work must go to jail. And that is the whole of it.

Now, on the other hand, the Irish have a strange, a perfectly wild contempt for the people of England. The fifty well-dressed Englishmen who recently sat around one of the ponds in a London park and allowed a little child to perish in three feet of water, form the Irishman's beau ideal of the Saxon. So deep rooted is this contempt and so thoroughly convinced are the Irish in their notion of English interiority in courage, intellect, and endurance, that they really think that even if they were only partially armed, they could drive the British army into the sea. Thus the English have a blind hatred of the Irish, and the Irish have a blind contempt of the English; and this hatred and this contempt are at the bottom of the seemingly everlasting difficulties between the two countries.

But when and how is this miserable state of affairs to come to an end? We are told that it will last forever. We don't believe that. We are told that it will be brought to a close when a great foreign war shall give to Ireland her long-wishedfor opportunity. That is not impossible. And we are informed, too, that it will pass away when the two peoples become sufflciently elevated to look down upon their old quarrels and forget all past miseries in the enjoyment of peace and happiness under the government of a great, just, and united British republic. That is something imaginary and remote, and nobody can tell whether it will ever be realized.

Meanwhile the shame and wretchedness are incontestable; and if any remedy be now practicable, no living man has yet been able to tell what or where it is.

Schuyler Colfax Finished.

As THE SUN originally published the charges against the Credit Mobilier corruptionists, in 1872, they have always had the opportunity for a fair and full hearing in its columns. Most of them, after the exposures of their perjury before the committee of investigation, have been discreet enough to keep silent. SCHUYLER COLFAX is an exception. He now seeks, after the lapse of eight years, to confuse the public mind about the verdict which sent him to deserved disgrace in 1873. We recently published a letter from him, in which he attempted to pervert " the facts of the case," and to disinfect his foul character by the most daring falsehoods. Every point then made by him was taken up serialim, and crushed by the official testimony. Not satisfled with this overthrow, he has the effrontery to come forward again, and to repeat the exposed statements, as if they had not been disproved at all.

COLFAX has had his say in court, and we now propose, once for all, to finish with him, in giving publicity to the following letter, with all its lies:

"To ray Entros or Tue Sew-Sir : In your two col umns of comment, last Thursday, on my reply to your many assertions, on the most important of which I but

issue with you squarely.

"I. You say "Mr. Daxw was seen around Washington while the investigation was going on.' But, per contra, the Hon E. B. Washaunn our Minister to France, in a letter to me, winely published in 1873, declared that when the news reached the Embassy at Paris that Mr. AMES had charged on me the receipt of that \$1,200 check to S. C. or bearer, Danw was there, and remarked to him and his moretary that he was sure Courar had not received any such check. When Danw returned to the United States, Congress had adjourned, and he could not te sworn as a witness. But he wrote a public letter to the Chairman of the committee asseverating that he had seen Ames draw \$1.200 in bills for this very S. C. a Southern cotton agent of his.

"2 As testified to by me. I had nothing whatever to a directly or indirectly, with the obtainment or renewal of the Nassitt contract. After his death, an incoming Postmaster (heneral (Mr. Chrawkin) cancelled the contraction the ground that it had been renewed by his predecessor without being relet. And I asked him ther as the sheerest justice to a faithful firm, to allow them to work up their slock on hand into envelopes till the new contract was let. I would have done this for any one.

Wasit beer infamous Ac. was stolen while I was at my post of dury. And the very hour I discovered the robbers I flied at the public police office, with its chief, a full schedule of its contents. Your report that I claimed to the reporters that it only contained "my works powels and laces, worth \$4.000;" is both untrue and proposterous. So also is your statement that it contained nearly \$100000 of bonds, scrip, and the fike the profits of Concase career in Congress. With the twenty years proceeds of a paying newspaper, and \$12,000 made in lecturing I was never, during all my public life, worth sale that flare, for "the grafts of my career in Congress' were absolutely nothing as it took all my salar, to pay my expenses while I served the public. The box was finally recentured by determines in an express ear in transit to Phila leiphia. But the thief was never detected, or I would have presecuted him to the fallest extent of the law and would have bound out his confederates. For I behave he was month I to the their by some one who made him to leave some Crould Mobilier stock could be found in my private parents. But

as I never had any the third ratiod in that respect.
"4. 'Forsworn' is your reseated charge against meand you have constantly assumed, in the conflict of tenony, that Awas's private memorantum book, under torated by receipts, witnesses, or endorsements of recks, was conclusive, evaluate as to those factors in tracelects, against the award demais of Julie Binner, tien Gassmin and myself. You cannot have forgotten. white demonstratine as you have so terrestently, that you have hundreds upon hundreds of times, branded Gen averaged to common with one as a bribe-taker and ' per tree, somered also at his as well as my affected same-ty, and led in the last Presidential canvass in the harges against his integrity and truthindness which I out not you would goadly now have torgotten. Your cusations against me are as unjust and not me has your consultions agreed blue. And a Mr. Awas really held chick for Gen Gastiett Sidy: Stilly, and myell on whom he charged these little brocks, why wasti not smoot when his estate was administered month

5. See. Clarton B. Fles in your city authorized Hosdiposition). Mr. Amad had told thing that on a review of the whose matter he believed he hall arred in his charge that he is donated the SLOW shock and on the assured av-that Mr. assured how elled the den Fish releated at the the Hon Classon However University of your city. Both of these distriguished continued I on proud to call my transfer and both are of the most eminuscation and unnally, I am as rectain as I am of any own existence that Awas did current that \$1,200 s. C. check, himself, as Did cos and Danw both state, or well so the two other initial cheek- be charged on Kentley and Ganglein as dividend is not experienced by the same of the same the English people election a tried extract . It was all expets as expense, that I have the a dinary indicate second the melablicants of the second value of the second the melablicant THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

"South Base Ind., Oct 1, 1881."

I Collean attempts to deny our allegation that the lobbyist witness in his behalf, however haven or cruel, could possibly be one John T. Drew, "was seen around adepted by the British Government in re- | Washington while the investigation was

gard to Ireland without receiving the full | going on." After the publication of DREW'S letter, which was evidently fabricated in the interest of COLFAX, a correspondent of the World, who was vouched for in all respects by the editor of that paper, stated explicitly "he saw him in Washington during the time the committee inquiry was progressing." Drew might have been at Paris before or after this time. The testimony in Colfax's case reached Paris what we would wish them to be. It won't in the first days of February, but this DREW, who falsely claimed to have seen the "S. C." check for \$1,200 paid to AMES, never lisped a word on the subject until Congress had adjourned, till AMES had been dead some months. He then concected his story, pretended to have been made up from a dlary with the precise dates, in which he said:

" On the 20th and 224 June, 1868, as my diary for that rear shows, I called upon the Hon. Oakes Ases of Massachusetts. The first call was on the 20th. The second time (the 22t) I met Mr. Awas I had a leater from Gen. VERTOR of Indiana, which I read to him. While we were talking, after the reading, I noticed the check in Mr. Assa's hands. I remember very distinctly that @ was drawn to 'S. C. or bearer,' and was for \$1,200. This check was then and there cashed at the desk of the Sergeant-at-Arms."

This was not a sworn statement, and therefore DREW could not be convicted of the perjury which he morally committed. The exact dates were chosen to fit Con-FAX's case. Now, when Moses Dinkon, then eashier and bookkeeper of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is one of Colpax's witnesses, was sworn, he testified as follows:

"Q.-Under date of June 20, in Mr. Assa's account. there is not down a charge to S. C. \$1,200, and another to J. F. Witson, \$120. Do these entries read in the same ray! A .- In the same way

It is thus seen from the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms that this check was paid on the 20th of June, two days before DREW alleged he saw it drawn by AMES! At that time the Sergeant-at-Arms paid out greenbacks only, and Colfax received them at the desk on Saturday, June 20, 1868. On Monday morning, June 22, he deposited those bills and other money in JAY COOKE's bank, as is seen by the ticket signed with his name, and admitted to be genuine:

Deposited in the First National Bank by Schuylka \$1,908.63

Ames had deposited \$10,000 with the Sergeant-at-Arms to pay members of Congress the cash dividends on their Credit Mobilier stock, and this check to Confax stood first on the list of that fund. So that it was traced, including the account of COLFAX's twenty shares, through four independent and confirming sources. One plea set up by COLFAX against this damning testimony was that his poverty was such that he could not have received \$1,200 without being impressed with that large addition to his resources. At that very time he had many thousands to his credit in the First National Bank, and nearly \$190,000 in bonds and scripderived from jobbery in Congress. When the \$1,200 check was traced directly into his hands he attempted no explanation until a whole fortnight had clapsed, during which time, as was well known, he was making efforts in New York to impair the proof of

his corruption by manufacturing testimony. II. COLFAX swore before the committee, with the strongest emphasis, that he never had any connection with the NESBITT contracts for envelopes, which extended over the time he was Chairman of the Post Office Committee and Speaker of the House. Now, after we have made known the existence of a letter of his respecting that very contract on file in the department, he admits the fact, but seeks to qualify it by saying it was written after NESBITT's death. Yet he acknowledged having received \$1,000 a quarter from NESBITT. Was that stipend pard to him for nothing?

III. THE SUN charged, in reply to Colfax's was going on "a box was stolen from Cot-FAX's trunk, where it was locked up. The robbery could not be concealed, and when information was sought by the reporters, COLPAX informed them that it contained his wife's jewelry and laces, probably worth \$4,000 in all." He tries to impeach this statement by saying it " is untrue and preposterous," because he had furnished the detective with a list of the property stolen. ColPax is a cunning knave, but he sometimes overreaches himself. The Evening Star of Washington, Feb. 25, 1873, says:

"On Saturday evening last some third broke into the room of Vice-President Course, at Womener's, and raffer a trunk of heavily \$5,000 in stocks and bonds. The electives returned last night from Philadelphi there they received the largest porto property, including all the jewelry of Mr. Courax's will and sister. The only cortion reconsted was recovered. "Baltiwork: Peli 25 -The bonds of which Vice-Pres dent Course was robbed in Washington on Samurday

were recovered in this city this morning." Now, Collean was the only person who knew the contents of that tin box, and be was the person who gave this information to the press, in order to mislead the public We now challenge him to publish a complete list of the bonds and stocks stolen and recovered, so that it may be compared with the list in the Attorney-General's office. Then the public will learn something more

about his jobbing operations in Congress. IV. COLFAX would like to hide his corruption in GARFIELD's shroud, and to extert sympathy for himself by seeking to share that extended to the late President on account of his cruel assassination. While Gen. GARFIELD was living and able to defend himself, we criticised his conduct. The record stands, and history cannot be changed by compassion. The grave has closed

our controversy with the dead. V. Gen. I'rsk has never published any statement under his own hand intended to sustain the parefaced perpuries in Colfax's defence. His name was used, like that of others, after AMES had closed his earthly career. The men who assatied Amas's veracity did not dare to contront him widle living, for many of them knew that he had stores of ammunition in reserve winci would have destroyed certain leaders on the Republican side, some of whom even yet

aspire to the Presidency. COLFAX reiterates without shame the allegation that " DREW and DILLOS" sustained him in the he of AMES having drawn the money on the S. C. check for \$1,200, given to COLFAX for his cash dividend. DREW's falrication is aiready exposed. So far as Dit. LON is concerned, he was first examined by COLFAX Jan. 23, 1873, as follows:

Q-list de yes recollect augmino in relation to payog them (the & C and Wisson chacks), or to whom they

He then had no knowledge or memory on the subject whatever, as might have been expected, after a lapse of five years, in a easiter daily paying multitudes of small checks. This testimony was not satisfactory, and Confax's counsel recalled him on the 11th of February, after Dingers had been seen and talked to. The best that could be made out of him will be found below;

" Q -Do you think that you recollect that you paid that particular \$1.200 check to Mr. Aves? A .- Not with suffiis no distinctions to say that I reconcert it. $^{\circ}$ Q = Do > 0 with the commutate to understand that

souremember you paid that \$1.10 refords to Mr August A - Not with sufficient does ctuese to awear to

Q .- There were several checks given by Mr. Assa | cult to understand.

payable to some person by name; do you think that all these persons drew the sums themselves? A .- Yes, sir.

"Q -- Have you any memory whether they did or not? A Well-Informed Correspondent's Positive "Q -Can you remember checks four or five years ago!

A .- No, sir; not often." This is the witness produced by COLPAX to prove that AMES drew the money which Colfax himself got in greenbacks from the Sergeant-at-Arms's office on the 20th of June. and deposited in the First National Bank on the 22d of June, 1868. The investigating committee made no special report in Cot-FAX's case, because he was not a member of the House, and not included in the resolution of inquiry. They simply reported the testimony, which was subsequently referred to the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether it warranted articles of impeachment against him.

Gen. BUILLER made a report from that committee, Feb. 20, 1873, in which it was held substantially that the Vice-President could not be impeached for acts done as a member of the House of Representatives. But in regard to the merits of the case this report speaks as follows:

"It would seem that it might be claimed from the ext dence that in the winter of 1867-68, Mr. Courag became the owner by purchase at par and interest on that value of certain stock in the Credit Mobilter Company from OARES ARES, when that stock was known to be worth profits and dividents, while Ages held the stock and still holds the same in trust for him, although the boneficial interest in the stock, if not the legal title, remains in Mr. on at down to to day. That during the sessions of Con gress of 1967-08 and 1968-09, while holding such in-terest in the stock, Mr. Corrax, as a member of the House of Representatives and its speaker, presided over its de-liberations. During which session certain matters of legislation in which his personal interest as such stock holder was involved were attempted to be advantage-

It is not in dispute that Mr. Courax became interested in the Credit Mobiler stock before he was elected Vice-President, and whatever were the motives that impelled that transaction, they were expected to operate on him only as a member of the House. Upon, the question whether a brine given has civil off, or to influence his conduct as such officer is an impactibile offence your committee can have no doubt, as it is made such by the express words of the Constitution But we are to consider, taking the harshest construc-

tion or the evidence, whether the receipt of a bribe by a parent who afterward became a civil officer of the United states even white holding another official position, is an set upon which an impeachment can be grounded to that occasion. ject him to removal from an office which he afterward holds."

The committee, with the exception of Mr. CLARKSON POTTER, who differed only on the constitutional point, were unanimous is approving these views, which virtually charged Collegy with having received the Credit Mobilier bribe to prostitute his vote and his office. Five of the eight members who signed the report were conspicuous Republicans.

We leave SCHUYLER COLPAX in the infamy to which he was consigned by his political friends, and by the candid judgment of the country, without regard to party. He is prosperous from the gains of venality, and must be content to be scorned by all honest men.

The proper time to have given JAMES N. TYNER his walking papers, as First Assistant Postmaster-General, we when BRADY, instead of being turned out neck and heels, was politely asked to resign his place as Second Assistant. Tynen and Brady are legacies of the late Secator Monroy. They were his unhesitating lieutenants for years, and during his lifetime he protected them from removal.

Without the ability of BRADY, TYNER has shown all the disposition of that jobber to profit by his opportunities; and when the vhole truth is told, it will be seen that his record is as black as that of any of the vile crew with which he was long associated. His brother, who was superintendent of the contracts for postal cards and the like, from which immense profits have been derived, was quick to retire when Mr. James notified BRADY to go with "expedition!"

The system of merely asking resignations of venal off scholders, who ought to be proseed and sent to the penitentiary, is all wrong. President ARTHUR cannot too soon naugurate a reform in this respect, if he is carnestry bent on purging the public service | France that the expressions of national gratiof its gross impurities.

The total amount of subscriptions received y Treasurer GILFILLAN for the proposed new Washington hospital, which it has been re-solved to call the Garfield Memorial Hospital, was, up to Friday, \$318. This would not go a great way toward building a hospital. Yet large meetings of influential persons, who are proumably among the principal contributors, have been held in Washington, and the appeals, published in every large town and in many vilinges throughout the Union, were signed by Gen. SHERMAN. The truth is that the country ins very recently been gleaned by the GAR FIELD family fund. The Cleveland monument setieme is also aiready resorting to some special and very incomious inducements to procure subscriptions. It has obtained the control of all the decorations and drapings of the catafalque used in the Ganging obseques, and has cut nem up into a vast number of little lots to be sent out as souvenirs. "These relies," say the committee," will not be so d under any circumstances, out-money contributions will not be refused, and will be pieced to the credit of the monument fund." After all, this thrifty and businessitte proposition will be welcomed by great many people who like such rolles; and would be strange if a man sending on a hunfred dollars should be rewarded by a bare stem, while another who sent only a three-cent stamp for return postage should get the choicest flower in Queen Victoria's wreath.

To-day Minister Mouron is expected to strike the initial alow in the process of welding ogether the different parts of the huge banmount statue of Liberty, the ceremony taking place in the faundry. This marks another age in the progress toward completion of the and the V-shaped Hyndes in which reserved generous gott of Frenchmen to America. The Ablebaran chines precisinest. Further east fact may well be a reminder that a pedestal must be built for this statue, and that to already prepare the site and begin it would not be pre-

A second failure is recorded in the effort to import men to Cincumum to take the place of the strikers in the rolling mills. One of the mills started one day last work with over a ozen men brought on from the East; but the next day it stopped. The union from workers | This red color of Mars bashed to some of the keep their methods secret, but somehow they | most interesting speculations in astronomy, manage to exert an influence even upon nonunion men; and they extend their reach to England, being in correspondence with the To prove that our green grass and green leaves union there, in order to see that men are not sent on to supply the places of strikers in Ohio.

The overthrow by the Chillians of the Government of GARCIA CALDERON can hardly be censured under the circumstances. Its alleged offence was excessive industry in making money. Thanks to the invention of the printing press, anybody authorized to issue flat money can in a few days rise from a state of utter indigence to that of owing billions; and if was only when the Calibrion Government had received from abroad and circulated an many bank notes that paper dellars were worth three cents in good, that Calli Interfered to ex-tinguish the President is had not up. When it is considered that the Enumers of Pero had some very important to Crib, on necessit both of the latter's claim to indemnity and of the contributions steadily required and paid for maintaining the army of commutation until a treaty of peace could be signed, Chill's action.

provided its suspicions of the CALDS how Gov

the state of the second of the second of the second of the state of the second of the erament proved to be well founded, is not diffi-Northeast of the Twins is the Charlotser, a | New York, Oct. 22, 1881.

THE CABINET.

Senator Howe for Attorney-General.

tary of the Treasury from New York.

place for a time at least.

ties not easily disposed of.

been supposed.

is reason to believe that Mr. Morgan will yield

A variety of reasons favor such a course. The

selection from the South is attended by difficul-

A strong delegation is here urging ex-Gov.

Davis of Texas. Remonstrances against Long-

street are not wanting; and it may be that a

closer scrutiny indicated that his appointment

would not be as strong or as advisable as has

Mr. Brewster's appointment as Attorney-Gen-

eral would not entiaty Pennsylvania. It is de-

It is extremely probable that Ex-Senator Sar-

With the main question thrown over till De-

comber, the President will have time to consider

a number of things which he has not been able

to satisfy himself about. The November elec-

tions will then have taken place. It is alto-

gether likely that this consideration exerts an

A CENTURY'S CHANGE,

assistance given by France to our struggling

arms is kept in the foreground by our ancestry.

then taking their first lessons in republicanism.

Everywhere the foremost thanks and praises

are for King Louis. It has been said that

France demanded the treaty of alliance from

"an indifferent King and a rejuctant Ministry;"

of this period sound above all others the glori-

1781, at Yorktown, the regiments of Gatinois and

Doux Ponts winning over the German sentries.

stormed the main advanced British redoubt,

leaping the parapet, and carrying it against a

deadly fire, Count Guillaume de Deux Ponts

raised the cry of "Vive le roi!" and it was with

this shout through the French column that the

victory was won. Louis XVI., as a mark of

honor for the regiment Gaunois, named it the

"Royal Auvergne." When Washington issued,

on the day after the surrender, his general

order announcing the result, he began & as

The General congratulates the army upon the clorious

Congress, on receiving news of the great vic-

should be inscribed our obligations to his most

sant sword. France was the one word that told

Surely the central congratulation for our

brethren across the sea is that republican

France has celebrated the centenary of York-

town with republican America. Our generous

ally of an elder day has, in the fulness of time,

herself reaped her share from the seed she

sowed with our ancestors. The happy reflec-

tion for Americans is that it was the two great-

last week's field, the memories of an alliance

whose far-reaching results the French throne,

Objects of Interest in the Sky.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sor: What is

The little cluster of stars called Job's Coffin is

in the constellation of the Dolphin. This starry

dolphin is fabled to be the one that bore the

milers were going to murder him.

musical Arien safe to shore when the Corinthian

The planets now visible in the east are, in the

order in which they ascend, Saturn, Jupiter,

he first in the circle of the z eliac. You can

recognize this constellation by two stars a few

degrees northwest of Safurn, one of waich has

a little companion near it. The brightest of

these is Arietis, a very femous star, and ex-

any harbor on the earth by measuring the dis-

aurus is known by the cluster of the Pleindes

nautic expedition, and are the labed po-

served that the moon, at the time, shood wertl

and Mars. Saturn is in the constellation Aries,

in making it, little dreamed of.

all, in the ascriptions of honor, and it was to

The General congratuates has army upon as events of preferring. The generous product most Curistian Majority has given of his altastic case of A critical majority has given of his altastic the most deceived altastic the enemy relating of the most deceived altastic the enemy relating of the sequences of the altastic, and inscripted the sequences of the strategic and instance, and install production of the States with son function the upon powerful materials given and there sears Ac-

follows:

Louis.

tude were uttered.

When, on the memorable 14th of October,

fleations of "his most Christian Majesty."

finitely settled that he will not be appointed.

gent will ultimately be in the Cabinet.

him for Postmaster-General.

influence at the present moment.

Filley of Missouri has a probability

constellation which is made conspicuous by the beauty of its principal star, Capella. All eyes were turned to Capella last summer, when it served as a sign post to point out the path of two comets in succession.

The constellations that circle about the North Pole, such as the Great Bear, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, and Perseus, hardly need a description, since they are constantly visible, and their outlines must be familiar to all who pay any attention to the evening sky. Those which are now seen setting soon after sundown—the Scorpion, Bodtes, Lyra, the Eagle, and others—we pointed out last summer when they were the reigning beauties of the night. Washington, Oct. 22 .- The President will not announce more than two members of his Cabinet at the present session of the Senate. These will be Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General, Notwithstanding the reports about Mr. Morgan's declination, the present probability, to put it no stronger, is that his name will be sent to the Senate with that of ex-

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK. It is unquestionably a fact that President Arthur experiences no little embarrassment in John Kelly's Responsibility for the Defeat regard to Secretary of the Treasury. But there

ALBANY, Oct. 22 .- I met a Kellyite here resterday, and said to him, "Do you think the

to the earnest wish of the President and take the Democrats will carry the State?" Mr. Conkling's serious illness may exert an "Yes, sir, I do," was his response. "It was influence on the President's action. He is unfoolish to exclude Tammany Hall from the shaken in his determination to take the Secre-Convention, but they will pull straight, and that gives us the State. I am looking for 45,000 Except the two Cabinet officers mentioned. majority in the city of New York and 15,000 in the Cabinet will remain as it is till the regular

> publican majority outside of the metropolitan district." "Why," I remarked, "50,000 is the majority many of your people give for the city of New

Kings County, and not more than 50,000 Re-

Well. I prefer to be on the safe side. It was 75,000 last year until election night, and then 30,000 dropped off mighty sudden."

"Do you think Mr. Kelly supported Han-Of course he did. He was tickled when Han-

The orators and poets of the celebration at Yorktown overlooked one of the pleasantest as well as one of the most fitting thoughts on Looking over the annals of a hundred years ago, it is striking how the royal character of the

"Do you think Mr. Kelly supported Hancock was nominated because Tiden was defeated, and he worked hard all through the campaign. Tilden's vote was large in 1876—pilenomenal, many thought. But Hancock's exceeded it by 13,000. Garfield's vote was larger than Hayes's by more than thrice that figure. But that is not the fault of the Democrats. There is always a big reserve vote in New York, and last year it came out for Garfield. That is nil there is to the election last year."

"But Mr. Kelly promised that he would carry New York by 75,000."

"Well, what if he did? He was mistaken. Gov. Hoffman asserted in the Baltimore Convention in 1872 that Greeley's majority in the State of New York would exceed his vote in the State of New York would exceed his vote in the State of New York would exceed his vote in the State of New York would exceed his vote in the State of New York would exceed his vote in the State of New York would exceed his vote in the State of New York would exceed his vote in the State of New York would exceed his vote in the State of New York would exceed his vote in the State of New York would exceed his vote in the State of New York would exceed his vote in the State of New York."

Then I sought out a Tilden Democrat and caid to him:

"Do you think John Kelly supported Hancock in good faith?"

"No, sit," was the reply. "He had an experience in boiling the year before, and he found that it could be done safely and even perelitably. So he tried it on again."

"How do you account for the increased Democratic vote?"

"By the growth of the city. New York grew from a place of 1,100,000 to a place of 1,200,000 in five years. These 200,000 people furnished 50,000 voters, which were just about the increase in the vote. But by what rule do you give the Republicans four-fifths of this vote? That is what they had, and the Democrate so ne-fifth. If the 200,000 people had all grown up in the city, it might be accounted for; but fair two-thirds of them were foreigners, who had come to cast their votes for the firs but none the less through our historic records

MACREADY AND FORREST.

A Friend of the English Actor Replies to Mr. Lawrence Marrett. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: I have not seen Barrett's "Life of Forrest," but I have read the review of it in your journal of Oct. 2. and from that review I see that the book contains statements in regard to Macready which I know to be incorrect. You say:

an American side oces, accustomed to the roll of Cooper and the flery genius of the elder Bourh he received a good deal of loosuts its from

tory, ressived to set up a menument on the I was frequently at the theatre during the first visit of Kean, of Booth, and of Macready to this battle field-neglecting it, however, for generations, so that we are now to build it-on which country, and so far as New York audiences were oncerned. I well and distinctly remember that Christian Majesty; and accordingly among the the "enthusiasm awakened" by Kean very litinscriptions prepared will be one following the tle, if any, exceeded that awakened by Macready; while Booth failed to approach either of them admonition of Congress to do justice to King in the matter of enthusiasm. The remark about the hospitalities extended to Macready is cor-Of course a part of this ascription of praise to the French King was formal and representarect to my personal knowledge. Booth received tive-a convenient form of phrase. At all events, none of that sort of attention, and Kean comeven that typical and formal method of speech paratively very little. Hence, Macready's first has vanished now. No photographs of Louis visit to America was in no respect "a failure." XVI, were hawked about by the Yorktown Macready, in his autobiography (London edidarkies last week. No odes praised his pulstion, Vol. L. p. 316), savs:

On my observance at the Park Theatre ! Virginius wit 2.1-20 the house was growded, and my receptions and local desire. * * The house were might row ! of, and my conduments very sall-dactory. In reference to the last line of the quotation from THE SUN, "the second failure," I quote again from Macready's Reminiscences:

Sond 2.1 State of the anniversary of any opening at the ark Thente, New York [1843], since which I flied my I with all my expenses half, about 25.5 % bettered in contiary circumstances, for which I graterally, dovood, and carnestly thank God.
Sond 20. Straiger, Sept 27. "Lear."
Boston, Get. 2. "Hamlet," 7th, "Richellen," 9th, Straiger, Toth, "Savlock," 11th, "Bridai, 14th, Marketin,"

est republies of the world that exchanged, on That is to say, up to Sept. 25, Macready had received, clear of all expenses, \$27,500 for this

'second fallure" in America; to which add his receipts for eight additional performances in New York and Boston, which probably produced about \$3,000 more. A very bad "fallure" adead. Yet I fancy that Mr. Lawrence Barrett would be happy to make just that kind of a fallure" every year of his professional life. In 1813, and thenceforward to nearly the day In 1813, and thenceforward to nearly the day of his death in 1873, I was on terms of personal intimacy with Macready. I have in my possession scarces of his letters to me, addressed "My dear friend," and some of them "My very dear friend," yet the announ-sement have quited of the "intensely acrimonions discussion," A., is nestlive news to me. I never heard of it before. Moreover, I never heard of it before. Moreover, I never heard Macrewly speak of Forrest, in 1843-1, otherwise than in the kindost torius; and even in isis 9, after the "hissing" in Editesurgh, and their is in Philadelphia and Cincinnati-bah promoted by Forrest's friends—he stil spoke of him in quiet, gentlemany terms. There was no indication of "haired," And in regard to "haired," And in regard to "haired," And in regard to

condingly useful to sailors. It is said that a navigator, lost in an unknown sea, could at once stermine his position and his distance from Now, as the second visit of Macroally to the Now, as the second visit of Macroniv to the United States instead of being a "second for ure," was a brilliant success, and as nothing assured during that visit to cause any personal histories to Forces on the part of Macronick, I had fit to be and achous any scandalists for Mr. Lawrence Barrett to say that "Macronic seturned to England with histories in his heart for the man who had been as he thanks the cause of his second American fallure." But, uncertained to Forces and his violative shampon that false statement was indiscussable to the support of Forces's theory of a "Statute" in London in 1843. That falls are was absolute entire, unitspanded. Forcest ance between Arietis and the moon. Next east Aries is Taurus, inwaich Jupiter now shines, are the Twins, marked by two bright stars of equal magnitude, Custor and Polinx. Castor is a splended object in the telescope, as it consists of two suns, one was absolute, entire indisputable. I great
a find less land petted with mission, as was
route up friends buildes had by Friend
and right had a first land and Judson ().

Balliam, near London, has lately been
the sense of as price a capter of the decreases
which the land had been been as a period a capter of the decreases
which the had been been as a period a capter of the decreases
which the had been been contributed in the constraint of the first been as a period a capter of the decreases

Balliam, near London, has lately been
well to enquire a forcing results been as
well to enquire a forcing results been as white and the other light green. These twins, according to mythology, are the wonderful brothers who accompanied Joseph in his Argoof navigation. You will recognize Mars, slaininc a little below the twins, by his flery hips, conditions. To say that Macrondy had any disconditions. To say that Macrondy had any discondition indirect archive in causing the newscarers to take there area in a causing the newscarers to take there area in causing the newscarers to take the course had not a form to binready was ever produced and Macrondy pubshed a panished in 18th extension who can
being duty. Forster, and several other gencare than it. Forster, and several other genterms than it. Forster, and several other genterms, which to any unpresent on mind, were
matches, we desproud of the accessations.
The true explanation is that Forsters was furious on account of his fature, and to set himsolve and the area in the fature and to set himset and a master of the fature and to set himset and a master of the fature and the and
also freeds among the was, the London and
its freeds a and may found thout and all the newscare of and in these what them away from
the themse lies less what need had Macrondy
appear than it has a match the series of the fature of the fatu Some think it is enused by his histing red vegetation instead of green, most that of the earth, give the earth's continents a corresponding color as seen from other worlds, they relate a very curious direumstance. Every body knows that when the moon is only a low days old the portion that is untilluminated by the sun appears shining with a pale, asky light; which is reflected to it from the earth. On Feb. 14, 1774. the French astronomer Land ort saw this ashen light changed to an olive green. Unon investi-gating the cause of the phononicuous he obaction his came. He regard supremo it belt stage. He can about as much to be envirous or realous of Forrest as this to be envirous or lealous of a comet. cally ever the Atlantic Obsan, in such a resilion that the green light reflected from the broadgrassy plains and forests of South America must have falses once its night wite and been faintly reflected by we the earth with reallmost of any more than a more to on Come then say ad not any personal or professional or making it.

I therefore conclude with remarking that Mr. I wrence farrest might have been bester supposed than in patting into a book his repreduction of Forrest's calumnies. ciude with remarking that

BUNBEAMS.

-The State in France owns 2,164 stallions, -In one week lately a London firm im-

Musard left \$4,400 to add to the sum left by Rossini to found a home for old muncian

-Lord Congleton, head of Mr. Parnell's family, is a mysterious being whom society never see

-The first national college for the education of females in France has been opened by M. Ferry in person at Montpellier

-The English Lord Chancellor (Roundell Palmer) is suffering from nervous prostration, and for bidden all work for weeks.

-The Department of Agriculture esti mates the potato crop at 68 per cent, of a full vield: h some districts it has been almost a failure.

-Warwick Castle has been holding high festival on the occasion of the heir and his bride arriving there. Lady Warwick was "at home " to 7,000 people. -The fox-hunting expenditure of Ireland is reckaned as amounting in the aggregate to about \$2,500,000 a year. This Mr. Parnell has now stopped, to

far as be can. -The amount of game reaching Paris aduring the first fortnight of the season has during the past three years averaged 129,330 head. The value of

the game consumed there each season is estimated as not less than \$16,000,000. -The trial of Julius Hoebel proceeded with great smoothness and celerity at Evansville, Ind., until the clerk said, "Prisoner, stand up and hear the verdict." Then it was foun! that there was no prisoner,

for he had quietly slipped out an hour before -The London Tablet (Roman Catholic says that among the town populations in Irelast there is butter complaint that by the Land League movement everything has been done for the farmers and nething for them. The tradesmen find their occupation rems.

—A single vineyard near Dixon, Solano

County, Cal, has just yielded 250 000 boxes of raises, worth \$500,000. Vine planting is increasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 acres of new vines being about to be set in the neighborhood of Cloverdele ale -A native war is threatened in Taranaki.

New Zealand, the scene of the severe fighting in 1802. A body of 600 Macris have seized upon Government land, and while they are planting and fencing the armed con ing down the fences and tramping over the sown felds -Presidents of the Royal Academy of England have carely died rich. Reynolds, the first, len a considerable fortune. Benjamin West, believed to have had more commissions from royalty than any other

painter, left less than \$1,500; Sir Thomas Lawrence, 2225,000; Sir M. A. Shee, less than nothing: Sir Charles Eastlake, \$200,000, and Sir F. Grant, \$100,000. -Louise Montague, who has been figuring n the street procession of a circus as the most beautiful woman in America, having been awarded, it is asserted n prize of \$10,000, was injured lately in an accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railrond, and is now suing tor \$5,000. She alleges that her neck is permanently a

Bowery variety shows. -Referring to the efforts of a palace sleeping car company of this country to introduce their sleepers upon the large English and European roads, by Marris of Kentucky states that in 1878 he made two trip from Edinburgh to London, and was the only occupant a Pollman sleeper. The trains were very long and erowded, but he was the only passenger willing to spend

\$2 extra for a comfortable rice of 400 miles.

—Lizzio Price, the actress and American widow or Fechter, was almost, but not quite, married to Mr. McDonouch, the wealthy and aged owner of a Philadelphia theatre. The newspapers of that city my the amounteement of a wedding was premature. A son of Mr. AcDonough arrived 1-st in time to prevent the cermony, and send him safely out of town. Mrs. Price is to see for breach of promise unless \$10,000 is paid. -A newspaper lady, writing about the

opening of the United States Supreme Court for the per-term, was principally struck by the number of new cown wern by the Justices, and passed the further cribeisms that distinguished body of jurists that Chief Justice Waite's gown is of satin de chine, wellethose of the Ass ciate Justices are only satin de Lyon. This is a fair office lectures, mainly report what she wears. And, after all the clothes question is often an interesting one, whethe it concerns the beach or the ballet. -After the experience that many Ameri-

can cities have had with wooden pavements, it is curiou to notice the adoution of the material in the streets of London. I i cadilly has been paved its entire length will the blocks of wood. "There is lor in Victoria street, where the work is nearly thished, and Bennett street rents have some up since traffic was opened on wood. society unper also says that "it seems a thousand sities the West End, the city authorities are busy extending the use of asphalt east of Temple Har.

-Women are coming to the front as American dramatists. Mrs. Frances Hedgson Furnett, the novelist, has written a play of North Carelina life called "Esmeralds," and it is being acted by a strong company sent out from the Madison Square Theatre. Its chie character is a Southern planter of the old school. Mrs of nogeat originality in increasing but remarkably witt, well constructed, and interesting Mrs. John C. Frenont said to be at work on a tragedy which John McCul-

-One Sunday in the summer some of the en of a vessel at anchor off Columbo, Ceylon, wen ashore in charge of a mate, and, while rambling in wood, one picked up a little morkey which was placing at the foot of a tree. Its vell scemed to summon all monkeydom. Such a chorus of angry chatter arese that the mate cried, "Make for the boat," and the abductor, to make peace, dropped his prize. One manker fell on the phalanx to gather up its darling in a hasty enstones at the men as they pushed off. Many of the men

-Inasmuch as competition here is rather ver active in the drug trade, enterprising limbs of drug ery may like to know that France is yearning for them traordinary. A pince I often visit, situated hardly twenty miles from the capital, is surrounded by a deten poru-ious villages, and at none can drugs be bought. Summer visitors have to drive six or seven miles to a town to rere-criptions made up." To supply this crying want, the Minister of the Interior has lately sent a number of edicate chests to rural communes, for which they as \$40. One portion is at the disposal of the ductor, the

other at that of the Muyor. - Sanctity and scent were curiously mixed in Boston by the Rev. John A. Lansing the Methodist trious dupe out of \$14,000 This money, with about first obtained by similar means from Boston converts, was used in promoting the Jacques Compte Compt. S. which family closed to tention; toy. The hand of Free worred, and he would, for example telegraph to t ow fact by that the Lord had ordered the terium has ca to be clear white instead of tinted green, or to the lef printer that a revelation from heaven directed the

Two farmers had a quarrel seventeen very super Naukin, No. , over the location of allor aure. There have spece been numerous personal enmitere, expensive litigated the quest removals of the stence at might and lately a almosting affray. The #100 resumen of the town their undertook to effort a recreation, but all their partie arguments were in valid. taken, ished humager thereupen took up the Admit betitle mediates to disguise surreseded, after several &

where a constable lately found a hope dust spub-45 have brown in the kitchen, he went for help first went to be browner of exentleman near by, who walched the front, while, with another constable, he hit proceeded to other the rear. Hearing them, the next tunctely cussing. This convinced the pile that there was tall of burdlars, and become their was t states, they gave the audinous househis

wanz a day. ... Some years ago the venerable city Baisto, Eugland, received from a cauges the legislar runney, old-testioned, furnished manson as at a stude for its March, and from that this various star have given and hogocathed, as her loomed to will manage gravities and valuable partners, formities of the become and might acres as a few

county sings have harrest of timescal-HISTORY OF LITTLE PORNEY.

Links for the state days.

Links for her was to tree to the state.

The circ was to be fit, day fingless, being a partial of the state of the state